Christian Register.

DEVOTED TO UNITARIAN CHRISTIANITY, SOUND MORALS, LITERATURE, AND NEWS.

"AND WHY EVEN OF YOURSELVES JUDGE YE NOT WHAT IS RIGHT?"——LUKE xii. 57.

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RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

THE CONNEXION OF UNIVERSAL BEING, AND ITS DEPENDENCE UPON A BENIGNANT PROVIDENCE.

This is the title of a sermon by Rev. W. J. Fox, in the second volume of Beard's Collection. It is from Hosea ii. 21, 22. "And it shall come to pass in that day, I will hear, saith the Lord, I will hear the heavens, and they shall hear the earth, and the earth shall hear the corn, and the wine, and the oil; and they shall hear Jezreel."

After an explanation of the text and some appropriate remarks on the subject, he proceeds to speak thus of the connexion referred to.

Some blend this fact with a denial of a God. They observe, to revert to the imagery of the text, that man derives support from the produce of the earth, and earth its fertility from the influences of the heavens; that the corn, wine and oil hear Jezreel, and the earth hears the corn, wine, and oil, and the heavens hear the earth; but there they pause, and deem not that the Lord hears the heavens. They see that there is everywhere a connected succession of events; that each is at once a cause, and an effect; and yet, they infer not a designed object and a first cause. One knows not which is greatest, the absurdity of atheism as a speculation, or the gloominess of its tendency. There is no difficulty about the existence of an infinite and eternal God, that can be a greater difficulty than an infinite succession of finite causes. In the one there may be obscurity, but in the other there is palpable contradiction. Mortals cannot have existed from eternity. Nothing can have so existed which is capable of succession. There must have been a first man, and he must have had a maker—and the intelligence of that maker would seem the only rational conclusion, to those who unhesitatingly ascribe to intelligence, machines which cannot for a moment be compared with the complicated and delicate workmanship of the human frame. And what a dreary scene is a universe bound in a fate which had no author, and which has no object. There is but melancholy in the sight of a well-constructed vessel, with all its bravery, afloat on the wide sea, tending to no port, and guided by no pilot. The beauty of its form, and harmony of its parts, only serve by contrast to deepen the painfulness of marking its abandonment. The loveliness of nature can but wring the heart, if nature be only an orphan, with no Almighty Father to protect and bless. Well may we hope to find truth cheering, since of this great error the aspect is so dark and dismal.

Others blend this fact with the admission of a God, an Almighty Creator, but not a God whose love is the same to all the rational beings whom the system brings into existence: nay, to whom, while some are the objects of everlasting love, and predestination to endlesss glory, others are the objects of hatred and reprobation; i. e. a God who is partly benevolent, and partly malignant. This is the original doctrine of Calvinism, not Calvinism as now held by thousands, whose reverence for the scriptures, whose timid understandings, and whose kind feelings, have produced various humane modifications of their faith; but of Calvinism as taught by the great founder of the sect himself, as held by the stern Presbyterians of Scotland in their Covenanting days, and as yet retained by a few unhesitating intellects. This system draws, from what we behold, the reasonable deduction of an intelligent author, and a contemplated object in creation; but in making that author not wholly benevolent, in making that object not the good of all, but the eternal misery of some, it is liable to similar charges with atheism, though not in the same degree, of irrationality in its theory, and gloom in its tendency. The theory is irrational, for till a malignant contrivance has been shown, a contrivance for the production of misery, we are warranted to believe that the Creator is wholly and purely benignant: and the tendency is gloomy, for if we are depressed by supposing the universe to exist for no designed object whatever, it would surely be a wretched thought, that one end of its existence was what is called the display of the divine glory, in the eternal torment of beings who are capable of restoration to holiness and happiness. Who would not deprecate every movement of the machine which brought us nearer to that fearful consummation? Who would not invoke, like Joshua, the sun to stay on Gibeon, and the moon on Ajalon, rather than their next ray should light an immortal soul down to the pit of infinite and endless anguish? Who would not even postpone his own admission to an eternal heaven, if it were linked with the dismission of others to an eternal hell? And who could, though safe himself, love with all his heart and soul, his mind and strength, a being with whom this was part of the result, the designed and contemplated result, of his works, the end for which he made the world? Not in such a combination can we contemplate with satisfaction, the connexion and mutual dependence of created being.

It is the glory of our faith, to blend with this fact the deepest conviction of the universal love of the Creator. While reason and revelation teach us, that from the stars which glow in the heavens to the flowers which spring up at our feet, all hear the Lord and are fulfilling the will of Jehovah; that he forms the light and creates darkness; that all our ways, and all our hearts are in his hands; that in him we live, and move, and have our being; and that of him, and to him, and through him are all things; they also, and with like clearness and emphasis, seem to us to teach, that his tender mercies are over all his works; that he is love; that we have all one Father, the God of the just and the unjust; that he will be all in all, and the creation made free with the glorious liberty of his children. Here is a design worthy of the workmanship, and of its author. If we catechise nature, this is the response she makes; and if we open scripture, this is the text emblazoned on its page. All things lead us back to God, i. e. to infinite goodness. All things lead us forward to the accomplishment of his purpose, i. e. universal happiness. The means are adapted to this end, and the end is one which fills the benevolent mind with joy unspeakable. The whole scheme then appears most consistent to the reason, and is welcomed as most glorious to the heart.

REASONABLENESS OF FAITH IN THE RESURRECTION.

We gave last week, from the works of Rev. Joseph Hallett, a beautiful parable on the 'Reasonableness of Faith in the Gospel Testimony.' We now add another, equally striking and beautiful, from the same author, on the 'Reasonableness of Faith in the Resurrection.'

A gentleman of the country, upon the occasion of some signal service his man had done him, gave him a curious silver cup. David (for that was the man's name) was exceedingly fond of the present, and preserved it with the greatest care. But, one day, by accident, his cup fell into a vessel of aquafortis; he taking it to be no other than common water, thought his cup safe enough, and therefore neglected it till he had dispatched an affair of importance, about which his master had employed him, imagining it would be then time enough to take out his cup. At length a fellow-servant came into the same room, when the cup was near dissolved, and looking into the aquafortis, asked David, who had thrown anything into that vessel? David said, that his cup accidentally fell into that water. Upon this his fellow-servant informed him, that it was not common water, but aquafortis; and that his cup was almost dissolved in it. When David heard this, and was satisfied of the truth of it with his own eyes, he heartily grieved for the loss of his cup. And at the same, he was astonished to see the liquor as clear as if nothing at all had been dissolved in it, or mixed with it. As, after a little while, he saw the small remains of it vanish, and could not now perceive the least particle of the silver, he utterly despaired of ever seeing his cup more. Upon this he bitterly bewailed his loss with many tears, and refused to be comforted. His fellow-servant pitying him in this condition of sorrow, told him, that their master could restore him the very same cup again. David disregarded this as utterly impossible: "What do you talk of (says he to his fellow-servant;) do you not know that the cup is entirely dissolved, and that not the least bit of the silver is to be seen? Are not all the little invisible parts of the cup mingled with aquafortis, and become parts of the same mass? How then can my master, or any man alive produce the silver anew, and restore my cup? It can never be; I give it over for lost: I am sure I shall never see it again." His fellow-servant still insisted, that their master could restore the same cup. And David as earnestly insisted, that it was absolutely impossible. While they were debating this point, their master came in, and asked them what they were disputing about? When they had informed him, he said to David, "what you so positively pronounced to be impossible, you shall see me do with very little trouble. Fetch me (said he to the other servant) some salt water, and pour it into the vessel of aquafortis." Now look, says he, the silver will presently fall to the bottom of the vessel, in a white powder. When David saw this, he began to have good hopes of seeing his cup restored. Next his master ordered a servant to drain off the liquor, and to take up the powdered silver and melt it: thus it was reduced into one solid piece; and then, by the silversmith's hammer, formed into a cup of the same shape as before. Thus David's cup was restored with a very small loss of its weight and value.

It is no uncommon thing for men, like David in this parable, to imagine that to be impossible, which yet persons of greater skill and wisdom than themselves can easily perform. David was as positive, that his master could not restore his cup, as unbelievers are, that it is incredible God should raise the dead: and he had as much appearance of reason on his side as they. If a human body, dead, crumbles into dust, and mingles with the earth, or with the water of the sea, so as to be discernable no more; so the silver cup was dissolved into parts invisible, and mingled with the mass of aquafortis. Is it not then easy to be conceived, that as a man has wisdom and power enough to bring these parts of the silver to be visible again, and to reduce them to a cup as before: so God, the maker of heaven and earth, must have wisdom and power enough to bring the parts of a dissolved human body together, and to form them into a human body again? What though David could not restore his own cup? Was that a reason that no man could do it? And when his master had promised to restore it; what though David could not possibly conjecture by what method his master would do it? This was no proof that his master was at a loss for a method. So, though men cannot raise the dead, yet God, who is infinitely wiser and stronger, can. And though we cannot find out the method by which he will do this; yet we are sure, that he who, at first, took the dust of the ground, and formed it into the body of man, can, with the same ease, take the dust, into which my body shall be resolved, and form it into a human body again. Nay, even if a body be burnt, and consumed by fire, the parts of that body are no more really lost, than the invisible particles of the dissolved cup. As David then was wrong in thinking, that it was impossible for his master to restore his cup; it must be, at least, equally wrong for us to think it impossible that God should raise the dead.

[From the Christian Pioneer.]

ON CHARACTER.

It is to be lamented, how trifling an amount of valuable attention or animated interest has been hitherto bestowed by individuals on the self-formation of character. Men have been in earnest about every thing, but that, compared with which, all things else are poor and contemptible. If a thousandth part of the labor and solicitude expended upon the accumulation of wealth, were devoted to laying up treasures in the soul, how pleasing and ennobling a change would pass over the condition and enjoyments of human life. Consider the amount of toil and self-denial, the sacrifice of ease, the exposure to hardship and peril, the imminent and continued risk of destruction, paid by adventurous individuals, who track untrodden ways in the wilderness, or penetrate solitary and unexplored regions of the ocean, to purchase the applause and reward held out to such skill and daring by an eager and admiring world; or to bestow an uncertain benefit upon mankind; or perhaps only to gratify the feverish impulses of a bold, restless, and wayward disposition. What an expensive outlay for so problematical a return! How fruitless frequently such adventures, even when successful in arriving at their object, of any solid or permanent benefit to society! How often fraught with mischief, how still more frequently resulting in disappointment!

Now, let us imagine an energy alike prolific of labor, activity, endurance, and enterprise, and a perseverance alike untiring, patient, and struggling against all drawbacks, all difficulties, all discouragements, all disappointments, together with a like single and intent mindedness of purpose, devoted by an individual to the raising, establishment, and progressive enlargement and embellishment of his moral character. Oh, how glorious a being to look upon, to listen to, and to wait on, would such a one become! How tender, purifying, and instructive his influences on the domestic and social circle! How quickening and ennobling the sway wielded by such a character, on the condition and destinies of his fellow-citizens and countrymen! How would there radiate from the whole economy of his life, his speech, deportment, and conduct, the very essence of Christianity, the benignant sway of grace and truth!

We have taken for our illustration an instance of immense labor and fatigue, expended upon an object, though infinitely inferior in importance to the formation of moral character; yet an object, the pursuit of which is more generally than not praiseworthy. But alas! there is no scarcity of cases, in which labor full as toilsome and unremitting, energy and directness of purpose as strong and invincible, sacrifice of personal comfort as lavish, are thrown away upon pursuits the most degrading, idle, and malignant. Look at the miser, wasting body, feeling, intellect, and soul, with a constancy and devotedness, which, in a good cause, would be heroic, upon the paltry and ignoble toil of accumulation as an *end*. Is not this degrading? Look at the man of literary pursuits, whose application and research are confined to the mere barren paths of antiquated speculation, whose brain is a mere storehouse of names and dates, who covets knowledge as the miser does his gold, not as a means of usefulness or of rational enjoyment, but as a fruitless and final possession. Is not this mischievous and idle? Nor is the folly, the guilt of this kind of engrossing passion, in the smallest degree lessened by the magnanimous contempt of fatigue and suffering, displayed in its gratification. Look at the man of vindictive passions, who, on the receipt of an injury or insult, instead of displaying the practical fruits of the spirit of the gospel, "forgive and forget," toils and schemes, tortures himself, and circumvents his opponent, perhaps an unintentional one, resolving to remember and retaliate. An individual has been known to dog one by whom he has suffered wrong, through all the eventful changes of a life, himself changed too in all but an insatiable thirst for vengeance, and at length to die triumphant, his fingers relaxing in dissolution the fell grasp which has strangled his victim. Is not this malignant? And yet in all these cases, what high and glorious capabilities of our common nature are displayed? It is their perversion which we must regret. The illustrations we have exhibited, imply the grandest moral attributes. There is the indomitable will, which having registered its determination, not a world in arms can daunt or impede in the way of its realization. There, too, is the heroic fortitude which bears up and sustains itself, and advances, though dragged downwards by physical infirmity, and fronted by a host of threatening evils and appalling obstacles. And there, too, is the calm and perfect reliance upon its own moral resources, which prompts and enables the soul to stand faithful, though alone, in adherence to its own convictions, resolves, and aims. It is not in human nature to refuse its homage to these lofty and powerful moral agencies, however much their prostitution must be lamented.

Now, what if these mighty agencies were directed as faithfully to what is good and honorable, as we have seen them called out by what is base and ignominious. What if we could see them in full action upon that which is the grandest, most desirable, most beneficent and godlike of all achievements, placed within the range of the powers of humanity—"for what shall a man give in exchange for his soul;" the perfecting, in the harmonious movements of its intellectual, moral, and sympathetic powers, in its high devotional tendencies and capabilities, of the human character.

UNITARIANS.

The following detached passages, abounding with excellent sentiments, are from the notes to Richard Wright's 'Life of Servetus.'

Unitarians generally taxed with great crimes.

It has been too much the practice for reputed Orthodox writers to abuse those who differ from them. Alexander Ross, in the account of those he is pleased to denominate notorious heretics, annexed to his *Pansebeia*, has given an ample specimen of the injustice and gross abuse of which some writers, calling themselves Christian, are capable. The following sample, from his short account of Arius, may satisfy the reader of the truth of my assertion. 'About the year of the incarnation of the Son of God, three hundred and twentythree,' says he, 'hell was delivered of a certain priest at Alexandria, named Arius, a man subtle beyond expression, the trumpet of eloquence, yea that seemed to have been cut out for all honesty and elegance, who yet, with the poison of his heresy, and Circæan cups of his destructive doctrine, did in the time of Silvester, bishop of Rome, and the Emperor Constantine, draw in a manner all Christendom to his opinion, and so corrupted some, even great nations in the East, that except a few bishops who stood to the true doctrine, none appeared against him.' Thus, without any proof, Arius is pronounced an offspring of hell, his doctrine poisonous and destructive heresy, and he a corrupter of the world. The person who could thus write might be a scholar,—he might be thought sound in the faith; but it is evident his pen was not guided by Christian charity. As Arius was 'cut out for all honesty and elegance,' he was not likely to corrupt either the taste or the morals of mankind, nor is it pretended he did either; but he did what in the eyes of some men is infinitely worse, he taught them to reject what the majority of Christians have for ages styled the Orthodox faith.

Reputed Orthodoxy was indebted to worldly power for the preeminence it attained in the world.

At the time of the Reformation, modern Orthodoxy formed an alliance with, and was placed under the patronage of the civil power, in those countries which adopted Protestantism. It has ever since been supported by creeds and articles, enforced by law in every national church, and fostered by worldly honors and emoluments. Reputed heterodoxy has never yet had a fair chance of meeting its opponent on even ground. Let reputed Orthodoxy come forth from its strong holds of power, and trust to reason and revelation alone for its support, and then see if it can maintain its preponderance.

The sacrifices Unitarians have made at the shrine of truth.

Several persons of eminent learning and piety, when convinced of the truth of the Unitarian doctrine, have of late years, for the sake of a good conscience, resigned valuable livings in the established church, with all future prospects of earthly honor and emolument. No small sacrifice this at the shrine of truth. Among those who have thus nobly dared to act in opposition to worldly opinion, and their own worldly interests, the name of Theophilus Lindsey, will long be mentioned with veneration, by the friends of truth and liberty, as having taken the lead, and set a noble example of integrity and virtue. Let those narrow-minded beings who will not allow such men to be Christians, merely because they think their opinions erroneous, lay aside their bigotry and try to imitate such exalted virtue.

[From the Christian Reformer.]

OBSERVATIONS ON UNITARIAN TRACT SOCIETIES.

It will generally be agreed that the distribution of Unitarian Doctrinal Tracts has been abundantly successful in effecting its temporary object of subduing prejudice, convincing the opposers of Unitarianism of the folly of combating truth by violence, calumny or falsehood, and has also engrafted its doctrines amongst the members of various denominations of the Christian world. These are powerful motives for increased exertions. The circulation of Tracts may probably have a more lasting and extensive effect than the delivery of the most eloquent discourse, which naturally and unavoidable makes but a slight impression on the memory, though doubtless a much more lasting one on the mind and heart. But this circulation, to be eminently successful, must be, as its objects are, *perpetual*; like a river supplied from numberless sources, of which, should one be exhausted, another and another spring up to supply the place, and maintain its full, vigorous and ceaseless coure into the boundless ocean. Should the Nile, which for centuries has fertilized the land, cease to distribute its accumulated riches, what but barrenness and desolation would take the place of a rapid succession of luxurious vegetation, delicious fruits and valuable productions! What would be the consequences should the circulation of Unitarian Doctrinal Tracts cease or be diminished? The evidences of the Unity, deduced from nature and founded on Scripture, and the pure doctrines of the religion of Jesus, would at the same moment cease to meet, as heretofore, the eye of the inquirer in every direction—the activity of the advocates of human creeds would occupy the vacant space—the attention of the humble, inquiring Christian would be distracted and his faith shaken by the ostentatious display of texts misinterpreted, misquoted or misplaced, and scholastic arguments, and words of tremendous because mysterious import! Besides, it seems now scarcely expected that Unitarian Christians should advocate personally their peculiar religious belief; then they have nought to rely on but the indefatigable exertions of their chosen and faithful ministers, the natural bias of the human mind in favor of truth, and the active circulation of Doctrinal Tracts. With the moral and interesting publications of the different Tract Societies, the doctrinal and scriptural principles of Unitarians should on all occasions be strenuously incorporated, because a few *years only* elapse ere a new generation of reasoning and inquiring beings springs into full activity, ready and eager to receive and retain new impressions, requiring new and continual supplies. An *ever new world of men* calls for renewed and corresponding efforts for communicating instruction and information. Then I would say, let the dissemination of the doctrines of our sect, "once everywhere spoken against," if they are the truth, be as exhaustless as the resources and as ceaseless as the supplies of universal nature, of life, of population, opening new springs of thought and action, encouraging new streams of knowledge to flow, and scattering with a liberal hand the seeds of peace and love, of hope and happiness. By the countenance of Tract Societies, Associations and Committees, much good may be done in inviting the literary contributions of members, and causing the same to be published. This would introduce new energies into the field, hidden talents would be brought into action, exertion would be stimulated and ambition aroused in the now better educated young persons of the present day, to take a part in the honorable contest of virtue against vice, of knowledge against ignorance, of divine truths against human fictions; and hence encouragement may be afforded to that true merit which shrinks from publicity.

There is indeed now abroad an uncontrollable and insatiable desire for knowledge, and it expands and swallows everything in its way, be it good or bad; it would be satisfied with truth, but it may be deceived with falsehood.

I am convinced there is amongst the members of the Unitarian body strong native talent, zeal, piety, superior education and experience, capable of great or useful things; a channel may be opened through the medium of your Ministers and Associations, your Magazines and Tracts, by which the emanations of your genius, and the results of your observation and religious experience, may be sent to improve, instruct and reform the world; a fund of anecdote, a spirit of pure religion, doctrinal truths exemplified in practice and enforced by Scripture—these and many other resources in your power; let them not remain inert: give them life, energy and extensive usefulness; edify the world, improve yourselves.

Who shall say, leave all these matters to your Ministers? Many will do so; some will not remain inactive: and truth and reason say, Are we not all "ministering spirits?" We are so, intimately and unavoidably so, to our relatives, our friends, our neighbors, our country. We may be so to the present and to succeeding generations; for our measures can be so regulated that their effects will produce a beneficial influence through an immeasurable extent of space, an incalculable course of time.

Let us then act in concert with our Ministers, support, encourage and emulate their exertions in obtaining a degree of honor and satisfaction which the pursuit of the baser things of this world can never bestow.

Prayer.—The practice of devotion is a sign of spiritual life, and a means of preserving it. Prayer operates as an active, steady, powerful means of Christian progress.

[For the Christian Register.]

OBSTACLES TO THE PROGRESS OF TRUTH.

PART II.

Mr Editor,—I shall now state some principles, which, should they be duly cultivated, may greatly facilitate the progress of truth, do much to heal existing animosities, and to prevent the further division of Christians into parties. Let it be considered,

1. That all men are very liable to err; and that it is neither certain nor probable that all the distinguishing tenets, in which the people of *any* sect have been educated, are correct.

2. That it is the duty of all men to encourage a spirit of free but humble inquiry, respecting the correctness of the opinions which they have imbibed, by education or otherwise; and that it is the duty of every one to endeavor to keep his mind open to the reception of light, from whatever quarter it may come.

3. That it is the duty of every man, to the extent of his capacity, to employ his own understanding in the search of truth, and in judging of what is truth; and that no one man can lawfully assume the right of judging for another.

4. That the Christian character is principally formed by obedience to the precepts of Jesus Christ, by exercising and cultivating his benignant, meek and quiet spirit, and conforming to his example.

5. That if a Christian brother, by inquiry, forms an opinion opposite to what has been deemed correct, and proposes it for the consideration of others, he should be treated with kindness; and neither himself nor his opinion censured till after a humble and patient inquiry respecting its agreement with the Scriptures. Nor should he be at all censured, unless it be evident that he supports his opinion for purposes of licentiousness, or from disrespect to purity of life, or with feelings unfriendly to the gospel of Jesus Christ.

From a due regard to the last principle, various advantages may naturally be expected to result.

First. It would probably be an advantage to the person who adopts a new opinion. If it be an error, he will be far more likely to be recovered from it by being kindly treated, than if treated with asperity and bitterness. On the contrary, if the opinion should be found correct, he would be encouraged to make further inquiries.

Second. This kind mode of treatment would be an advantage to the church or denomination of which the brother is a member. They would avoid the reproach of indulging an intolerant and [illegible] spirit. They would be in a situation [illegible] has discovered any important truth. Finally they would by such conduct encourage other brethren to be more thorough and diligent in their inquiries after truth, and thus be in the way of having frequent accessions to the light of the church.

Every advance which has been made since the midnight of the dark ages, has resulted from the inquiries of individuals. Not only so, the results of these inquiries have too commonly been proposed at the peril of what is dearer to a good man than his life—*his Christian character*. This peril is constantly encountered by inquiring men of our own country, though it is called a land of liberty—of religious liberty. But how is it possible for a man's inquiries to be *free*, in respect to popular doctrines, while a drawn sword is presented to his breast to pierce his heart, if he should happen to dissent from what others deem orthodoxy? Such in fact is the peril attending the study of theology in the United States, and perhaps in every other country in Christendom. Protestants, as well as Papists, have made it absolutely perilous to inquire respecting the correctness of their doctrines, and have assumed the right of denouncing a man as an enemy of God, for dissenting from their explanations of the Scriptures. They are not contented with a man's believing the doctrines of Christ, as stated in the gospel, and living according to his precepts; but to be a good man in their view, he must assent to the doctrines as they have been pleased to new model and correct them. If he cannot frame to pronounce their *shibboleth*, it is in vain for him to express his real [illegible] in the words which the holy ghost [illegible] bargoes, the tariffs, or penalties under which men have had to inquire respecting the correctness of the religious opinions in which they were educated. When, therefore, it shall be considered, how gross was the darkness of the Christian world at the time Luther dissented from the Church of Rome—how liable all our ancestors were to adopt errors of opinion, and at what peril all have made their inquiries, even to the present time; is there no reason to fear that the people of every sect of Christians at the present time are in great errors in respect to the doctrines of the gospel? Is it not clear that a person must be regardless of his character or have a love to God, and a love for truth stronger than his fear of death, if he can inquire *impartially* respecting the correctness of the popular doctrines of the country in which he lives? And does not every student in divinity make his inquiries under powerful and dangerous temptations to act an unfaithful part,—and, instead of an impartial examination as to what is truth, to endeavor to find support for such doctrines as are most popular, and least likely to involve him in reproach and calamity?

In what I have said of the perils or disadvantages attending theological inquiries, I have been in some measure guided by experience. In the course of my pilgrimage I have felt these disadvantages; and have at times been unduly influenced by the terrors of that ecclesiastical guillotin, which stood ready not to take off my head but to deprive me of what was dearer,—my Christian name. In the early part of my studies, I am conscious that by these terrors I was deterred from thorough examination,—and was sometimes made to tremble in view of scripture evidence which appeared against some doctrines that I had been taught to believe were essential, and which I was aware I must continue to believe or fall under reproach and severe censure from my Christian brethren. I cannot speak with certainty as to the effects of such terrors on the minds of others; but of this I am certain, that they must be differently constituted from what I have been, if they have never been exposed to temptation by such circumstances as I have named. It is my hope that the progress of light will at some period abolish these terrors and disadvantages; but till then, truth cannot have a fair opportunity for prevalence among Christians.

Reflector.

CHRISTIAN REGISTER.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 24, 1832.

GENERAL AGENCY OF THE A. U. A.

We congratulate all the friends of Liberal Christianity upon the great popularity of this measure, and that no doubt can be entertained of its complete success in this city.

In Rev. Mr Frothingham's Society, a meeting was held on the subject of the General Agency, on Sunday afternoon last, and it was—*Voted*, "That we cordially approve of the measures, which have been so far adopted, and that we will promote by private subscriptions the laudable object contemplated by the Association, in the appointment of a General Agent." A committee was then chosen to procure subscriptions.

In Rev. Mr Motte's Society, the subscription is complete, and we have stated that the amount exceeds $1,200.

In Rev. Mr Pierpont's Society, the subscription is not yet complete.

In Rev. Mr Young's Society, an adjourned meeting was held after divine service on Sunday morning last, when Rev. Mr Young addressed the Society with great effect in support of the measure, and some liberal donations were made on the spot, and others have since been obtained. The subscription is still in progess.

In Rev. Mr Ripley's Society, the subscription is nearly complete. We stated in our last, that it exceeded $1,700, a few subscriptions have been since obtained.

In Rev. Mr Barrett's Society, the Committee subscribed $800 before presenting it to the Society. Very liberal subscriptions have been made, and will amount to between $2,000 and $3,000.

In Rev. Mr Greenwood's Society, an eloquent and convincing discourse was delivered by him on the last Sunday morning. We believe that no one, who heard it, could hesitate for a mo- [illegible] this week.

In Brattle Street Society, a sermon will be preached on this subject, at the request of the Committee of the Society, on the next Sunday (tomorrow) morning, by Rev. Prof. Palfrey, and thirteen gentlemen have undertaken the duty of calling upon each of the members of the Society for subscriptions, which will commence next week.

In Rev. Mr Parkman's Society, an able discourse was delivered by him on the last Sunday, in which the claims of this important object were impressively presented to the attention of the Society, and a subscription has been commenced.

In the Second Congregational Society, a subscription was begun yesterday.

In the remaining societies, some preliminary steps have been taken.

The subject of the General Agency has now been fully presented to the public in the Reports of the Public Meetings, the General Summary of the Argument, in some additional articles in our two last papers, and in several able discourses upon the subject. Other arguments in its favor might still be urged. But public opinion among Liberal Christians in this city, has shown itself to be so decidedly favorable to this measure, that it seems, as if nothing, which we could say, would add anything to the impression already produced. We have seldom, if ever, known any undertaking among us, which has so rapidly acquired popularity, and been received with such unanimous approbation. The subscriptions have been so liberal, as far as they have progressed, and such spirited [illegible] have been taken in our societies, that it is perfectly unnecessary to urge it further upon the attention of the public. The lively interest which is now shown by the [illegible] that both their understandings and feelings are enlisted in favor of the measure, and leaves no question as to the result in this city.

To our friends in the country, we would add a few words. We know that this example of liberality will not be lost upon them, and that in many parts of our country a deep interest in the object has been shown by public meetings, and other measures. We have received letters from Maine, and several places in Massachusetts, expressive of this feeling, and we have heard by gentlemen who have visited our city, that this sentiment was general. We would ask them to take decided steps without delay to complete the work which has been so well begun. It is supposed that there are out of Boston, several societies, at least, as wealthy as some in this city. There are many others able to contribute liberally, and all may do something. We do not doubt that all will contribute according to their abilities, but we would urge them to take prompt measures to fill their subscriptions, that the amount may be ascertained, and the Agency carried into speedy operation.

We insert here a few articles from our correspondence, on this subject.

Springfield, Nov. 20, 1832.

Mr Reed:

Dear Sir,—Will you do me the favor to state to me by the return mail, some of the most liberal subscriptions to the funds for the support of the General Agency of the A. U. A. by the individual citizens of Boston and its vicinity. We shall have a meeting on the subject, in Rev. Mr Peabody's Church, next Sunday evening, &c. &c.

We have received a letter from Rev. Mr Frothingham, of Belfast, Me., requesting that more copies of the Reports and Summary may be sent into that part of the country, and expressing the interest which is there taken in the object. We have also received information from Hallowell and other parts of Maine, to the same effect. We are informed that there will be a meeting in Hallowell on the subject.

Boston, Nov. 22, 1832.

Mr Reed:

Dear Sir,—It is the wish of some who have heard the excellent discourses on the very popular subject of the General Agency, that some of those, which have been and will be delivered, should be printed, either in the Liberal Preacher or in some other form. They will have much value, even when the occasion shall have passed away.

Yours Respectfully,

Mr Editor,—Permit me barely to remark, that notwithstanding the great success and popularity of the General Agency in this city, we should not neglect the means necessary to procure subscriptions in the country without delay. This is more necessary as the season is approaching which renders communication difficult there.

If any measures have been taken for that purpose you will excuse this unnecessary suggestion.

Boston, Nov. 23, 1832. A. B.

We copy the following from the Unitarian Monitor, of Nov. 21st, published at Dover, N. H.

AMERICAN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

The measure recently proposed by the American Unitarian Association meets with the cordial approbation of the large number of societies auxiliary to it, which have already held meetings. The subject of the General Agency has been fully considered, the co-operation of the auxiliaries heartily tendered, and the necessary funds are in a prompt course of collection.

MEETING ON THE SUBJECT OF THE AGENCY.

We learn from the New Bedford Courier, that the meeting of the friends of Liberal Christianity, at the Rev. Mr Dewey's Meeting-House, on Friday evening, 17th inst. was adjourned to Thursday evening, Nov. 21, at half past six o'clock; at which time a report of a committee was to be presented and acted upon.

We hope our friends at New Bedford and Providence will furnish us with reports of the meetings at those places.

MEETING AT ACTON.

There will be a public meeting of the Middlesex Unitarian Association and other friends of Liberal Christianity at the Meeting-House in Acton, on Wednesday the 5th of December, to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. when addresses may be expected from several gentlemen.

[illegible] GOODWIN, *Sec'y.*

Clergymen throughout the County, interested in the objects of the Association, are requested to give the above notice to their parishes.

All persons resident in the County of Middlesex, who are members of the American Unitarian Association, or of any Society auxiliary thereto, are considered as members of the Middlesex Unitarian Association.

AMUSEMENTS IN NEW YORK.

A permanent Opera House is to be established in New York. $60,000 have been subscribed to the stock. How much better were it—how much more satisfaction would it afford to the subscribers in the retrospect of life, if this sum were expended for the application of a remedy of the evils and sufferings of society; for the education, the moral reformation and protection of the ignorant, the erring and the tempted youth of that great and corrupt city. It might have been expected that the late scenes of mortality—the sweeping ravages of the pestilence, would have moderated the thoughtless gaiety, even of the most gay—allayed their feverish thirst for excitement and pleasure, and have given a greater degree of sobriety to their tastes and pursuits. But there are those, in all great cities especially, who rarely, if ever, think seriously, or look to future consequences. They dread, and hence defer, the business of reflection and self-examination, and rush on from one scene of indulgence and excitement to another, as though there were no such duty as self cultivation, moral progress and charity; as though the sole purpose of their being were the indulgence of appetite, the enjoyment of pleasure.

In proportion as such persons bear rule or exert an influence in society, in the same proportion the manners and morals of the community are corrupted; and in the same proportion are the obligation on all good, sober and reflecting citizens increased, to give a better tone to the tastes and principles and manners of the people, not only by sound moral precepts, but by the exemplary propriety, the strict moral purity and active benevolence of their own characters and demeanor.

DEATH OF MR CARROLL.

The last surviving individual of that illustrious company, the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, is no more. Charles Carroll of Carrollton departed this life on the morning of the 14th instant, in Baltimore, at the advanced age of NINETY-FIVE years, ripe in virtue and in honor. We refer our readers to the last page of this paper for some sketches of his history, and reflection on his death.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The attention of our citizens is invited to the following statement, of proceedings in regard to the approaching Municipal Election.

A Meeting of Citizens was held on Thursday evening, Nov. 22d, at the Supreme Court Room, to consider the subject of the approaching Municipal election—Hon. James Savage, Chairman, and George A. Sampson, Secretary.

The following Preamble and Resolutions were offered and unanimously accepted:—

Whereas the privilege of electing persons to have charge of the important interests of this city, has in many instances been greatly neglected at the Ward meetings, whereby a comparatively small number of the electors have attended to the subject of nominating, and electing persons to represent the Ward in the Common Council and School Committee, therefore to excite that interest, which the approaching Municipal Election demands,

Resolved, That we view with deep interest, the subject of our approaching municipal election, and without reference to any existing organization for the nomination of candidates, will unite in the support of such men, as will exert the most salutary moral influence in this city.

Resolved, That we view with regret, intimations in our public papers of a design among some of our citizens, unfriendly to the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, and that in the selection of candidates for the Common Council, we will give this subject particular attention.

Resolved, That this meeting fully approve of the intended removal of the House of Correction, to the building now altering at South Boston, whereby a 'moral nuisance' may become (under proper management) a great moral good,—and as this subject will devolve on our next City Government, the attention of able and suitable persons will be required.

Resolved, That the prosperity of our public schools is a subject of vital interest to this City, and that the selection of men of enlarged views, and suitably impressed with a sense of duty (to act as school committee,) is highly important.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, the great number of licensed places for the retail of ardent spirits is a most serious evil, and attended with awful consequences, (as we have been taught by painful experience in many cases,) and while we fully assent to the doctrine, that public opinion is the most efficient check to intemperance, still we believe, that this public opinion requires that we give a preference to gentlemen for office, desirous of carrying on a reform, already begun, by reducing the number of licenses, if nothing more.

Resolved, That a Committee of seven be appointed to select three persons in each Ward, whose duty it shall be, to excite a proper attention among the electors in their respective Wards, in reference to the approaching election.

Resolved, That the same Committee have authority to recommend a list of candidates for Aldermen for the ensuing election (should circumstances render it expedient) and also, to call a public meeting to adopt measures to promote their election.

Voted, That these resolves be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in all the papers.

Jas. Savage, *Chairman.*

Geo. A. Sampson, *Secretary.*

The following gentlemen were chosen to fill the Committee.

Moses Grant,
James Savage,
Benj. Seaver,
James C. Dunn.
Mark Weare,
Geo. W. Gordon.
Sam'l. H. Walley, Jr.

[illegible] fested on this important subject. The meeting at which the above resolutions were adopted, was attended by a large number of our most respectable citizens, and was addressed by several of them with feeling and eloquence.

There were two subjects referred to in the resolutions which excited particular interest, viz. the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, and the licences for retailing ardent spirits. These are subjects of vital interest to the morals and happiness of our city, and we hope and trust they will be prominent topics of discussion at the contemplated meeting previously to the election.

FUNERAL OF DR SPURZHEIM.

The funeral services of this distinguished stranger were performed on Saturday last, at the Old South Church. The remains were conveyed there in the morning, attended by a procession. The funeral services commenced at three o'clock. Before that hour every part of the house was completely filled, and very many came afterwards who were necessarily excluded. The funeral prayer was offered by Dr Tuckerman. An eulogy was then delivered by Dr Follen, of the Theological Institution at Cambridge, himself a native of the same country with Dr Spurzheim. The selection of the orator was the most proper that could have been made by the friends of Dr Spurzheim. The discourse, though distinguished for its modesty and simplicity, was strictly appropriate, and abounded with beautiful and elevating thoughts and sentiments. We presume that arrangements have been made before this for its publication. After the eulogy, the following Ode, written for the occasion by Rev. Mr Pierpont, was sung with great effect by the Handel and Hadyn Society.

ODE.

Stranger, there is bending o'er thee
  Many an eye with sorrow wet;
All our stricken hearts deplore thee:
  Who, that knew thee, can forget?
Who forget what thou hast spoken?
  Who, thine eye—thy noble frame?
But, that golden bowl is broken,
  In the greatness of thy fame.

Autumn's leaves shall fall and wither
  On the spot where thou shalt rest;
'Tis in love we bear thee thither,
  To thy mourning Mother's breast.
For the stores of science brought us,
  For the charm thy goodness gave
To the lessons thou hast taught us,
  Can we give thee but a grave?

Nature's priest, how pure and fervent
  Was thy worship at her shrine!
Friend of man, of God the servant,
  Advocate of truths divine,—
Taught and charmed as by no other
  We have been, and hoped to be;
But, while waiting round thee, Brother,
  For thy light—'tis dark with thee.

Dark with thee!—No; thy Creator,
  All whose creatures and whose laws
Thou didst love,—shall give thee greater
  Light than earth's, as earth withdraws.
To thy God thy godlike spirit
  Back we give, in filial trust:
Thy cold clay—we grieve to bear it
  To its chamber—but we must.

The remains were borne, at the conclusion of the services, to the receiving tomb of the Mount Auburn Cemetery, followed by a long train of citizens, who seemed deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion.

BOSTON MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The following testimonial of respect manifested by the Boston Medical Association for this distinguished stranger, has been published in most of the papers of the city.

At a special meeting of the Boston Medical Association, held at the Massachusetts Medical College, Nov. 14th, 1832, the following resolutions were *unanimously* adopted, and ordered to be published.

The Boston Medical Association having received with great satisfaction the visit of the late Dr G. F. Spurzheim; and their acquaintance with him having inspired them with high respect for his researches in Anatomy and Physiology, and a deep interest in his opinions on the moral and physical improvement of Man; therefore

Resolved, That we view the decease of Dr Spurzheim and the termination of his labors, as a calamity to mankind, and in an especial manner, to this country.

Resolved, That a respectful letter be addressed to his friends in Europe, by the Secretary of this Association, detailing an account of his labors, his illness and death, and the expressions of public respect paid to his memory.

Resolved, That this Association, as a body, will attend the funeral obsequies of the deceased.

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow-citizens the opinions of the deceased, on the improvement of our systems of education; and especially what relates to the developement of the physical powers and moral dispositions; and as they can no more expect to hear them, from the lips of our lamented friend, that they lose no time in making a practical application of them, to the existing state of our institutions, for the culture of the human mind.

Attest, Joseph W. McKean, *Sec'y.*

"Prayers for Individuals." We refer our readers to another column of this paper for an advertisement of this volume. It has been stereotyped, and we are authorized by the Author to say, that all apprentices, poor persons, and persons at service, may have a copy *at cost*, (10 cents) by applying at Mr B. H. Greene's bookstore, No. 124 Washington Street.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LATE UNITARIAN MEETING AT LEXINGTON.

The Concord Gazette of the 10th inst. contains the following account of the proceedings at the late Unitarian meeting at Lexington, of which we gave a brief statement in the Register of that date.

At a meeting of the friends of the American Unitarian Association for Middlesex County, held at Lexington, Nov. 7, 1832, to consider what can be done to promote the interests of Liberal Christianity—Josiah Adams, Esq. of Framingham, was chosen Moderator of the meeting and Rev. Charles Robinson, of Groton, Secretary. It was then

Voted, That it is expedient to form a Unitarian Association in Middlesex County. Also, that a Committee be chosen to prepare a Constitution: Whereupon—Rev. James Walker, of Charlestown, Rev. Artemas B. Muzzy, of Framingham, and Daniel Shattuck, Esq. of Concord, were appointed for this purpose. This committee reported the following.

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Society shall be called the Middlesex Unitarian Association.

2. The officers of the Society shall be a President, Secretary, and five Directors.

3. The Officers of the Society shall have power to call public meetings, and superintend the general concerns of the Association.

4. All members of the American Unitarian Association, and Associations auxiliary thereto, residing in this county, shall be members of this Association.

5. An annual meeting for the choice of officers and other business shall be held in the month of November, on such day and at such place as the Directors may appoint.

This Constitution was unanimously adopted and the following gentlemen chosen officers for the year ensuing:

President—Ezra Ripley, D. D. of Concord.

Secretary—Rev. Hersey B. Goodwin, of Concord.

Directors—Rev. Bernard Whitman, of Waltham, Samuel Chandler, Esq. of Lexington, Rev. William Barry, of Lowell, Daniel Shattuck, Esq. of Concord, Rev. Artemas B. Muzzy, of Framingham.

At the public meeting, which was held at the Meeting-House in the afternoon, the venerable President of the Association (now in the 82d year of his age) took the chair and after invoking the divine blessing gave a concise statement of the objects of the meeting. Addresses were then made by Rev. Mr Walker, of Charlestown, Rev. Mr Whitman, of Waltham, Rev. Mr Muzzy, of Framingham, O. S. Keith, Esq. of Framingham, Rev. Mr Robinson, of Groton, Rev. Mr Harding, recently from England, Prof. Ware, Jr, of Cambridge, Rev. Mr Stetson, of Medford, and Rev. Mr Whitman, of Billerica. The services were concluded with a Hymn. The addresses were of a most interesting and elevated character—exhibiting at the same time a firm attachment to what is believed to be truth, and a kind, forbearing, Catholic spirit towards all other denominations, and were listened to with profound attention.

Unitarian Society in Hallowell. We understand that Mr Henry A. Miles of the Theological School in Cambridge, has received and accepted a unanimous invitation to take the pastoral charge of the Unitarian Society in Hallowell, and that the ordination will take place in a few weeks.

Installation. Rev. James A. Roberts, late of Warminster, England, was installed as pastor of the Trinitarian Congregational Church in New Bedford on Wednesday, 14th inst. Sermon from Acts xvii. 18, by Rev. T. T. Waterman of Providence, R. I.

On Thursday evening, 15th inst. Rev. Baron Stow, late of Portsmouth, was installed pastor over the Second Baptist Church and Society in this city.

Rev. James D. Knowles was inaugurated on the 14th inst. Professor of Pastoral Duties in the Newton Theological Institution.

YOUNG MEN'S BIBLE SOCIETY.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14th, at St Paul's church, for the purpose of forming a Young Men's Bible Society in this city, as auxiliary to the American Bible Society. Edward Tuckerman, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and Dr Z. B. Adams, Secretary.

After the reading of the 55th chapter of Isaiah, by Rev. Mr Stone, the object of the meeting was stated by Mr Brigham, Secretary of the American Bible Society, and the following resolution was offered by Rev. Mr Malcom, and seconded by Rev. Mr Blagden, with appropriate remarks from each of these gentlemen.

Resolved, That in view of the facts which have now been presented, it is important in the view of this meeting, to form a Boston Young Men's Bible Society.

A second resolution was then offered by Rev. Mr Gannett, and seconded by T. R. Green, Esq. of New York.

Resolved, That the blessings which the Bible has conferred on the older sections of this country, impose on us the obligation, and afford us encouragement to engage in efforts to extend the same sacred volume to the inhabitants of our new settlements, and to the destitute in foreign countries.

An eloquent address was made by the Reverend mover, as well as by the gentlemen who seconded this resolution. A Constitution for the new society was then read, and the same unanimously adopted. A list of thirty-six Directors was also read and accepted.

Rev. Mr Stone then offered the following resolution, which with the above were unanimously accepted.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that early measures ought to be adopted by the Directors, to increase the number of members to the society now formed, by application to young men in the different religious congregations who are not present on this occasion.

It was moved by the Hon. Heman Lincoln, and seconded, that the Secretary be requested to furnish a copy of the doings of this meeting, for publication in the several newspapers of the city. The meeting was then adjourned.

Z. B. Adams, *Secretary.*

The following is the list of Directors appointed at the above meeting:

Wm. F. Otis, Esq., James C. Dunn, Edward Reynolds, M. D., Josiah F. Bumstead, Matthew Bolles, jr., John Jeffries, M. D., Frederic T. Gray, Wm. J. Hubbard, Henry Edwards, Stephen H. Cleaveland, Henry Dyer, M. D., Robert Waterston, jr., Samuel H. Walley, jr., Wm. W. Stone, Otis Daniel, Wm. Grubb, Wm. R. Sumner, John Stimpson, Charles A. White, Lewis Cazenove, John Doggett, jr., Lewis J. Stoddard, Jonathan French, jr., John A. Bolles, Samuel Wales, jr. Prince Freeman, William T. Eustis, William A. Brewer, Ebenezer Smith, jr., George E. Head, Charles Messinger, Benjamin Howard, Benjamin Seaver, Michael K. Simpson, Oliver Lincoln, William L. Beal.

At a meeting of the Directors on Thursday morning, 15th inst. the following officers were elected:

Edward Reynolds, M. D. *President.*
Benjamin Seaver, N. R. Cobb, J. C. Dunn, W. W. Stone, } *Vice Presidents.*
S. H. Walley, Jr. *Treasurer.*
John A. Bolles, *Secretary.*

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Presidential Electors. The following statement is copied from the Centinel.

The Governor and Council have examined the returns of votes for President and Vice President, from the several towns and districts in this Commonwealth, and ascertained the following to be the result,—

Whole number of votes,	60,238
Necessary to a choice.	30,320
At Large—Charles Jackson,	31,963
Suffolk—Thomas H. Perkins,	32,006
Essex South—Gideon Barstow,	31,891
Essex North—Ebenezer Moseley,	31,961
Middlesex—Nathan Brooks,	31,919
Worcester South—Aaron Tufts,	31,886
Worcester North—Samuel Lee,	31,970
Franklin—Ebenezer Mattoon,	31,898
Hampden—James Byers,	31,373
Berkshire—Henry Shaw,	31,857
Norfolk—James Richardson,	31 962
Plymouth—Jotham Lincoln,	31,671
Bristol—Cornelius Grinnell,	31,965
Barnstable—Nymphas Marston,	31,829

The votes for the principal Candidates for Electors at large, on the several tickets, were as follows,—

Charles Jackson,	31,963
John D. Williams,	14,692
Nathan Willis,	13,933

The votes for the other Candidates on the respective tickets, did not vary essentially from the above.

Returns were not seasonably made from the towns of North Brookfield, Colraine, Adams, Savoy, Williamstown and Windsor, and the returns from Whatley, Brighton, Wilbraham and Lynnfield, were rejected for various deficiencies and informalities.

Senators. In Suffolk, Essex, Worcester, Hampden, Franklin and Hampshire, and probably Barnstable and Nantucket, the National Republican candidates for Senators are elected. In Bristol County, the Antimasonic Senators are elected. In Plymouth, Mr Hale, the National Republican candidate, is elected, and there is one vacancy. The highest National Republican candidate received 2113 votes; Antimasonic, 1326; Jackson, 790. In Norfolk there is probably no choice

Manufacture of India Rubber. We find the following interesting and we think important statement, in the Boston Daily Advertiser & Patriot of Friday.

A number of improvements have been made recently for applying this material to a great variety of useful purposes. Mr C. C. Nichols has introduced the manufacture of cloths of various kinds, saturated by it, which are adapted to a great number of uses. In one form of manufacture this cloth is admirably adapted for tympan sheets, for printing presses, being much superior to parchment, or any other cloth which we have seen used. It will probably be soon introduced into universal use for this purpose. It is also adapted to make shoes, boots and other articles of dress impenetrable by water. Mr N. has lately shown us a sample of cloth which is entirely coated on one side with the India Rubber, without any mixture of other materials, and thereby rendered entirely impervious to water and air, while the other side remains clean, and the cloth perfectly pliable. The discovery of a mode of preparing cloth in this manner, must be highly useful. It is applicable to any kind of cloth or silk of coarse or fine texture, and to leather.

New York and Charleston. A Steam Packet has been constructed at New York, to ply between that city and Charleston, S. C. The last Saturday was appointed for the commencement of her first trip. Great advantages are expected to result from the facilities that will be given by this newly adopted mode of navigation, for a certain, safe, and expeditioes communication between these two important cities.

The Cherokees. The Savannah Georgian says, that the bill making it a misdemeanor to appear in the Courts in behalf of a Cherokee, will meet with little countenance in the Legislature.

Fire. On Wednesday morning the building Nos. 14 and 16 State Street, was destroyed by fire. The Centinel gives the following account.

It was occupied by Messrs. Sylvester Center, and Daniel Hawkins, brokers, Mr C. J. Hall, architect, and Messrs. Henry Rogers, Lynde Walter, E. Hasket Derby, and Cornelius Coolidge. The principal loss suffered by the occupants, was in valuable papers and account books. The explosion of a small quantity of gunpowder which took place, knocked down several persons who were at work in front of the building, and one person was so seriously injured as to require to be carried to the hospital.

The above took place about 4 o'clock, and the fire department had but just returned to their houses before the bells again summoned them to action. The fire had communicated with the Old State House on the opposite side of the street; had spread in the attick and mounted the cupola. Here again they were occupied till 9 o'clock before they were able to subdue the devouring element. The injury done to the building is estimated at from $5000 to $6000. On the first floor of the Hall is the Post Office and Messrs. Topliff's Reading Room, the Chambers were occupied by the Board of Aldermen, City Council, City Treasurer, Health Officer, Auditor and other City officers.

The letters in the Post Office were all preserved and at noon the office was opened for the delivery of letters. The Treasurer's books and accounts, the City records, and every thing of much value was saved.

Great fire at Buffalo. It is with great regret that we notice the following account in the Buffalo Journal of the 15th inst.

A large portion of the city of Buffalo is now a mass of smoking ruins. The greatest fire ever known to our inhabitants since the town was burnt by the British, occurred last night. About 8 o'clock in the evening, the two story wooden building, near the Exchange Buildings, on Main Street, unoccupied and locked, was discovered to be on fire, and the whole block from the Exchange Buildings to Seneca Street through to Pearl inclusive, was consumed with astonishing rapidity.

From the West, the fire was communicated to the East side of Main Street, the North side of Seneca on the West of Main, and to the Buffalo House, North-East corner of Main, and Seneca, and for a time the whole city was threatened with destruction, but a fortunate change of the wind, and the new and fire proof wall of Mr Efner on the one corner, and the power of the engines upon the other, checked it on the North side of Seneca Street with little damage, and it spent its fury upon the block below, and a part of the adjoining block on the East side of Washington Street.

Property to the amount of $150,000 is destroyed, and scenes of distress better imagined than described, follow in its train.

In addition to the estimate we have made, there is a great waste of property by removals from stores and dwellings which were threatend, and the depredations of plunderers is almost incredible. Our jail is filled with them, and more are under examination before the justices.

There is no doubt but it is the work of an incendiary, and it is remarkable that this calamity has occurred on the anniversary of the great fire three years ago.

Cholera in New Orleans. The late accounts from New Orleans, inform us that the cholera is raging there in a very distressing degree.

The New Orleans Bee of the 3d inst. states that the number of interments in that city on the day previous, was 170, The Editor of that paper, with one of his assistants, was attacked by cholera, but both were convalescent. A gentleman who left that city on the 4th, gave information to the Editor of a Mobile paper, that the number of interments on the 3d was 213. A new mode of burying the dead had been adopted; that of digging pits, in which from one to two hundred bodies were deposited. The New Orleans Price Current of the 3d, says, that many aged and respectable citizens had fallen victims to the disease, and that slaves and free blacks had perished in fearful numbers. The disease had extended to the plantations, and apprehensions were entertained for the sugar crop and the lives of the slaves.

In Charleston, S. C. no new case or death was reported from Folly Island on the 12th. On the 10th, there were six cases and two deaths, and on the 11th, four cases and five deaths. A vessel had gone down from Charleston to remove the persons on the island to New York, if they should be able to bear removal.

St Louis, Miss. Oct. 31. The ravages of the cholera are extensive and fearful.—Business quite at a stand. Many of the stores are closed, and money scarce. The disease is chiefly among the lower classes; but several respectable persons are down with it.

In Cincinnati, Ohio, one death was reported on the 3d, one on the 4th, and one on the 5th instant. The whole number of deaths by cholera, reported for the week ending the 5th inst. was 57.

Cape de Verde Islands. A late number of the Norfolk Beacon, gives the following information;—

The brig Funchal, Capt. Moniz, arrived in Hampton Roads from Madeira, via. the Isle of May, having sailed from the latter place 27th of October, brings intelligence strongly confirmatory of the distressed condition of the Cape de Verde Islands generally, from the awful calamity of famine. An intelligent passenger, with whom we have had an interview, states that the condition of the Islanders has not been at all exaggerated in the accounts recently received in the United States, and that the benedictions of thousands will be poured forth for the timely relief sent from our country. In Cravo and Fogo, the distress was most calamitous, within two month, 200 persons had perished there by famine, and such was their abject condition, that even a worm-eaten biscuit was caught at with avidity, and the blessings of heaven invoked on the donor. A vessel from Lisbon, laden with provisions for the sufferers, had been spoken by a cruiser, and was afterwards run down by another vessel and sunk, by which these unhappy beings were deprived of the timely relief of which she would otherwise have been the bearer.

Exploring Expeditions. The New York Mercantile Advertiser gives the following extract of a letter dated Valparaiso, July 19, 1832, to a merchant in New York.

'I learn that the Benezet, for New York, will take several chests of valuable scientific and rare collections, among which it is said are a number of entire new species of birds, for the Lyceum at your city, made by that indefatigable countrymen of yours, J. N. Reynolds, Esq., who came out to this country as one of the scientific corps in the American exploring brigs Seraph and Anawan. He has travelled over a great proportion of Chili, in search of historical and scientific collections; and his extensive travel and explorations in the Araucanian country, to the South of it, will, by his notes, give to our nation by far the best history in detail, of that noble and warlike race and country, the world has ever yet possessed. It appears, although the above mentioned patriotic and laudable expedition, the first American one sent out, was frustrated, and fell greatly short of the expectation of those commendable citizens, the promoters and adventurers in it, in being forced to return home, by circumstances, [disaffection and desertion of their men,] owing to its private nature, it nevertheless, as I am informed, has stirred up the spirit for discovery and exploration in the minds of British private scientific adventurers, which had lain dormant for many years, in private enterprise of this kind, from our mother country. A spirited enterprising company of mercantile and scientific gentlemen fitted out the ship Tula, and cutter Lively, her tender, on a private exploring expedition towards the South Pole, which it is reported here, have, after their first cruise, put into New South Wales, and reported at Sydney, having made very important and valuable discoveries, in a high South latitude. This report has raised an earnest hope here among us, American citizens, that our Government, the United States, will soon cause a National Exploration to be made throughout the region of these Southern Seas, by an expedition under an able officer of our gallant navy, which it is believed would add much to the trade and commerce, as well as benefit the Whale and Seal Fisheries—and also, make more safe the route of navigation to the anxious mariner.'

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FROM EUROPE.

English papers to Oct. 15th, have been received via New York. Nothing of importance had occurred in England. The following account is given of the Revenue.

The English revenue for the quarter ending Oct. 6th, was £12,093,585 against £11,396,739 for the corresponding quarter of the year 1831. Leaving however for the whole year a deficiency of £327,576. The saving in expenditure for the last half year was equal to £650,000.

A hurricane had occurred on the West coast of England and France. It had occasioned great destruction as far as its effects were known, and more distressing accounts were hourly expected.

France. The French Ministry has been finally arranged. Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia is President of the Council. He has announced his determination to pursue the same policy which was pursued by the former Prime Minister.

The Ministry is thus composed.

Marshal Soult, President of the Council—the Duc de Broglie, Minister for Foreign Affairs—M. Thiers, Minister of the Interior—M. Humann, of Finance—and M. Guizot, of Public Instruction—M. Barthe, D'Argout, and De Rigny, retain respectively the Departments of Justice, Commerce, and Public Works M. Barthe has added to his Keepership of the Seals a portion of the business hitherto transacted at the Ministry of Public Instruction, viz. the administration of Religious Worship. To the Ministry of Public Instruction is added, however, the administration or management of the Institute, the Libraries, and the Garden of Plants. The Minister of Public Works is in future to discharge the duties of the administration of the National Guards of the Kingdom. The cause of the seperation of the administration of Ecclesiastical Affairs from that of Public Instruction, is, that to give the control of religious worship to M. Guizot, who is a Protestant, might occasion or prove a pretext for assumed uneasiness on the part of the Catholic Clergy.

Under date of London, Oct. 15th, we have the following statement.

We have received this morning, Paris papers of the 12th and 13th. They contain a circular addressed by Marshal Soult, on his becoming Premier, to the First Presidents, Procureurs General, Lieut. Generals commanding divisions, &c. &c. in which he states that "the system adopted by my illustrious predecessor will be mine," and that "France may therefore reckon on my efforts to maintain order and peace." After calling upon those whom he addresses for support in the maintenance of internal tranquility, he proceeds to say; "In concert with the Powers, our allies, we will hasten the solution of all European questions. Our armies, ardent, but docile, will lend to our moderation the support of force." He concludes by saying that "by means of some further efforts we shall taste all the fruits of our glorious revolution."

The new Ministry was ushered in by the creation of no less than fiftynine new Peers.

Spain. An entire change of the Spanish Ministry, had been announced. Though the health of Ferdinaud was improved, he was not considered out of danger.

Portugal. The latest accounts from Oporto are of Oct. 7th. Nothing further, of importance had transpired.

From Montevideo. By advices from Montevideo up to the 17th of September, received by the Eliza Cook, it appears that another attempt had been made to overthrow the existing government, by a party in correspondence with emigrants at Buenos Ayres. Three letters were intercepted, and the plot dicovered in time to defeat it.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, Dr George Mansfield, of Waltham, to Miss Hannah Maria, daughter of the late Henry B. Curtis, Esq.

By Rev. Dr Lowell, Mr Charles Wilson to Miss Lucy S. Fish.

By Rev. Mr Young, Mr John Dunn, Jr. to Miss Susan A. Watson.

By Rev. Mr Barrett, Mr John Edgerly to Miss Nancy Woods.

By Rev. Mr Ripley, Mr Aram Youlin to Miss Betsey Thayer Loring.

By Rev. Mr Motte, Mr William Livermore to Miss Harriet Livermore.

By Rev. Mr Himes, Mr Rufus Rich to Miss Mary B. Harrington.

In Cambridgeport, Mr Robert Douglass to Miss Adeline Welch; Mr John Childs, of Charlestown, to Miss Susan S. Dickson.

In Watertown, Mr Erasmus S. Holden, of Boston, to Miss Jane Eliza Dana.

In Dedham, Mr William Ames to Miss Susan Lewis.

In Walpole, on Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr Storer, Mr Cyrus Fisher, of this city, to Miss Caroline Guild.

In Hingham, Mr John Hollis, 3d, of Braintree, to Miss Emeline Cushing; Mr John Puffer to Miss Patience D. daughter of Col. Washington Cushing.

In Marblehead, Mr Henry Blaney, publisher of the Marblehead Register, to Miss Elizabeth A. Lovett.

In Andover, Rev. John Q. A. Edgell, of West Newbury, to Miss Harriet H. daughter of Dea. John Adams, Principal of Phillips Academy.

In Leominster, Rev. William M. Rogers, of Townsend, to Miss Adelia, daughter of Hon. S. Strong.

In Harvard, Mr Asa Whitcomb, of Boston, to Miss Sophia Fairbanks.

In Boxford, Rev. Abijah Blanchard, of Weathersfield, N. Y. to Miss Mehitable Gould.

In Holliston, S. G. Burnap, M. D. to Miss Betsy A. Brown, of Medway.

In Haverhill, Mr Hazen Buttrick to Miss Naomi Chase; Mr Joseph Peary, of Lowell, to Miss Charlotte P. Brown; Mr David Kimball to Miss Elizabeth Harriman.

In Fitchburg, Mr Arthur Forrester to Miss Mary Scott.

In Hatfield, Rev. Jeremiah Pomeroy, of Jasper, N.Y. to Miss Almira Morton.

In Goshen, Mr Silas Hunnum, Jr. to Miss Harriet E. Kingman.

In Augusta, Me. Mr George Winslow to Miss Catharine P. Wilson, of this city.

DEATHS.

In this city, Mr William C. second son of Mr E. Lincoln, aged 22; suddenly, of apoplexy, Mrs Mary, wife of Mr Nathaniel Woodward. 57; Mrs Mary Prince, 68; Mrs Margaret, wife of Mr Leonard Serrat, formerly of Portsmouth, N H. 61; on Sunday evening, Mrs Nancy Palmer, 42.

On the 6th inst. Joseph Buckminster, son of George B. Emerson, Esq. aged 5 months.

On the 8th inst. Mr William Randall, of the firm of Russell & Randall, aged 33.

On Sunday morning, after a short illness, William, son of Dr John Ware, aged 5 years.

In East Cambridge, of apoplexy, Mrs Hannah M. wife of Samuel Parker, Esq. aged 52.

In Roxbury, Mrs Mary Hersey, formerly of Hingham, aged 80.

In Quincy, Mrs Jane, wife of Rev. Peter Whitney.

In Weymouth, 14th inst. very suddenly, Capt. Nathaniel Shaw, aged 63.

In Walpole, Capt. James Tisdale, aged 87, an officer of the revolution.

In Marblehead, Mr Benjamin Thompson, aged 32; Miss Mary Roundy, 21; Mr Benjamin Russell, 52.

In Danvers, Mr Zachariah King, aged 89.

In Newburyport, very suddenly, Mr Richard Bartlett, aged 69; Capt. Samuel Rolf, 70.

In Sherburne, Mrs Prudence Leland, aged 84.

In Framingham, suddenly, Mrs Ruth, wife of Mr Ezra Rice, aged 67.

In Springfield, Mrs Prudence, wife of Mr Samuel B. Lathrop, aged 57.

In Middleborough, Mr Nathaniel Thomas, aged 41; Mrs Huldah, wife of Mr Jeremy Thomas, 48.

In Templeton, Miss Sarah Wheeler, aged 20.

In Southboro', Benjamin Champney, Esq. aged 60

In Nantucket, Mrs Prudence, wife of Mr Isaac Parker, aged 54.

In Fisherfield, N. H. Elder Timothy Morse, aged 68.

In Marlborough, N. H. Mrs Sarah, wife of Jonah Tenny, formerly of East Cambridge, aged 38.

Drowned in Kennebec river, from schooner Ann Maria, Mr Nathaniel Lord, 31, of Ipswich, aged 48.

In New York, at the house of her son in-law, Capt. Barclay. R N. in the 62d year of her age, Mrs Hannah, widow of the late Walter Channing, of Boston.

In Washington, Lieut. Thomas McKean Buchanan, of the U. S. Navy.

In St Souis, Mo. of cholera, Mrs Rebecca Cordis, consort of Capt. E. D. Harris, and daughter of John W. Langdon, Esq. of this city, aged 33.

In Nashville, Tenn. Dr Luther Bigelow, formerly of New Ipswich, N. H. aged 39.

At Fort Jackson Lou. Dr E. J. Collins, Acting Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Army, aged 27.

In Columbia County, Ga. Capt. Thomas Cobb, aged 110.

In Florida, Gen. John Clark, formerly Governor of Georgia.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

WORKINGMEN'S LIBRARY.

At the late annual meeting of the Middlesex County Lyceum, of which Hon Edward Everett is President, a committee of five, consisting of Samuel Dana, M. D., Rev. Converse Francis, Robert Rantoul, Jr. Esq., Rev. Andrew Bigelow, and Bernard Whitman, was chosen to issue a series of cheap and popular publications. This Committee have authorized their Chairman to publish a Circular, and give some notice of their designs and intentions. In compliance with this vote, the following statement is submitted to the public.

1. We have found that the great body of our population want interesting reading, and are desirous of obtaining useful knowledge. We have also found that most of those publications which have been issued to supply this demand, do not answer the purpose. They are not sufficiently plain and intelligible; and they do not come home to men's business and bosoms. This deficiency we desire to remedy. We may fail, but we shall make the attempt.

2. We have also found that Lyceums have been organized in most towns. In many, there is a deficiency of lecturers. Dependence is therefore placed on our friends from a greater or less distance. This system is already failing. We hope then to furnish lectures for all such institutions. We hope our pamphlets may be read publicly, and thus be instrumental in saving many Lyceums from destruction.

3. We have therefore determined to commence the publication of useful books. Two volumes will be furnished in the course of the year, if the circulation will warrant. We shall give the name of '*Workingmen's Library*,' as descriptive of our design. All disputed questions in religion and politics will be scrupulously avoided. Each writer will be answerable for his own statements and opinions. It is expected that each member of the Committee will furnish one or more articles in the course of the year. Other gentlemen have engaged to write; and our distinguished President has obligingly offered to furnish us with one or more publication, which we believe will be exceedingly interesting and useful.

4. This is no money-making concern. We have no funds, and we wish for none. The County Lyceum is not held responsible for any charges. The Committee have no capital to expend in this project. Our success in this undertaking must therefore depend wholly on the patronage of the public. We hope all our Lyceums and all our workingmen will contribute liberally to the promotion of this object; and we hope that the circulation of our books will not be confined to this county, nor this Commonwealth.

CONDITIONS.

The Workingmen's Library, will be published in numbers. Six will make a volume of about 300 pages, 12mo.

Price 75 cents per volume, payable on delivery of the first number. Any person procuring six subscribers, shall receive a copy gratis.

The first number will be published in January next, should a sufficient number of subscribers be obtained to justify the commencement.

L. C. BOWLES, *Publisher*,
Nov. 183². 362 Washington street. Boston.

ANOTHER NEW PRAYER BOOK.

'Prayers for Individuals,'—by Charles Brooks, of Hingham. For sale by B. H. GREENE, Wm. HYDE, and L. C. BOWLES. Nov. 24.

'CHRISTIANS CALLED UNTO LIBERTY.'

A Sermon preached at Derry, N. H. Sept. 30, 1832. occasioned by the gathering of a Unitarian Congregation, in that place.—By Andrew Bigelow. Published by request of the Society.

L. C. BOWLES.
362 Washington street.

BIOGRAPHY OF BUCKMINSTER. &c.

Preparing for Publication. A Biography of Rev. *J. S. Buckminster, S. C. Thacher,* and *J. E. Abbot,* to embellished with a Likeness of each —Designed for young persons. L. C. BOWLES,
362 Washington street.

PRAYERS FOR INDIVIDUALS.

This day published by L. C. Bowles, 362 Washington Street, "Prayers for Individuals." By Rev. C. Brooks. Nov. 24.

DEMARARA.

This day published by L. C. BOWLES, 362 Washington Street, "*Demarara;* A Tale, by Harriet Martineau:" being No. IV. of "Illustrations of Political Economy."

"Till now, ye have gone on and filled the time
With all licentious measure, making your wills
The scope of justice; till now, as many such
As slept within the shadow of your power,
Have wondered with their traversed arms, and breathed
Their sufferance vainly. Now the time is flush
When crouching marrow, in the bearer strong,
Cries of itself—No more."

From the Leeds Mercury.

"If we mistake not, this little tale will do more to spread true opinions as to the horrors, the unnatural anomalies, the unprofitableness and ruinous character of slavery, than a hundred elaborate disquisitions or controversial pamphlets. She examines the subject with the eye of a political economist, and finds the slave system full of absurdity, mischief, and ruin. She looks at it in the light of Christianity and morality, and finds that it is at war with religion and virtue; she tries it alternately by the test of its effects on the masters and on the slaves, and the result, in each case, is, that it is naught."

From the Monthly Repository.

"We can only add our recommendation of this Number, and of the series, to that of the universal periodical press. Those who delight in poetry and pathos, in dramatic and pictorial power of a high order, we refer to the prayer of Cassius, the hurricane and the death of the overseer, and the flight, chase, and catastrophe in the eleventh chapter. We may look long before we find these descriptions surpassed."

Oct. 20.

CASH STORE.

SPLENDID RUSSIA FURS.

Just received on consignment, Siberian and Spotted Ermine Robes.

10 Siberian Squirrel, No. 1,
30 do. do. No. 2,
50 Spotted Ermine,

For sale by ELIAB STONE BREWER,
No. 414 Washington Street.

NEW WORK ON MINERALOGY AND GEOLOGY.

Just published by CLAPP & HULL, and for sale at the Bookstores, the first volume of 'Familiar Lessons in Mineralogy and Geology, designed for the use of Young Persons and Lyceums. By Jane Kilby Welsh, Author of "The Pastime of Learning, with Lessons in Botany."'

This volume is complete in itself, comprising the subjects of Mineralogy and Conchology. It contains 400 pages, and the Lessons are illustrated by *seventy-seven* well-executed Engravings. A vocabulary of the terms used in these studies, and an ample Index to the subjects and the figures, are added.

The author and the publishers have received testimonials from gentlemen conversant with the sciences treated of in this work, of their favorable opinion of its merits, some of which are given below.

Extract from a Letter to the Author, from Professor Hitchcock, of Amherst.—'Allow me to say, that I am pleased with your work in general, and think that by interweaving domestic scenes with Natural History, you will attract more to its pages than by a naked exhibition of facts. I think it will do much to advance the cause of Natural History, of Virtue and Religion.'

Extract from a Letter to the Author, from Professor Webster, of Cambridge.—'The perusal of your work has afforded me much satisfaction. Many works, designed wholly for young ladies or beginners, are too learned. You have made Geology far less repulsive to young minds than any one who has preceded you. I beg you to be assured I feel a deep interest in your work. I wish youall the success that you can desire, and shall be happy to aid you if in my power.'

Extract from a Letter to the Author, from Professor Nuttall, of Cambridge.—'I have looked over your manuscript, and think it will prove useful and acceptable to those who wish a plain introduction to Mineralogy, &c.'

Extract from a Letter to the Author, from Mr. Francis Alger, of Boston.—'I have read with no little interest the manuscript which you have entrusted with me, and am satisfied that its publication should not be delayed. By blending, in the form of domestic scenes, lively moral and religious reflections, with naked facts and details in science, you have given a character to your work, which happily adapts it to the wants of *young students;* while its easy, familiar style, and conformity in arrangement with the latest and most approved systems, cannot fail to lay open to their minds, as well as to general readers, a competent knowledge of two of the most important branches of Natural History.'

A Letter to the Publishers, from Mr. Josiah Holbrook, of Boston.—'I have lately examined the manuscript of a treatise on Mineralogy, by Miss Welsh. The plan, materials, and spirit of the work, I have no doubt, from the slight examination I have been able to give it, will render it an acceptable gift to the cause of Science and of Popular Education, and am therefore glad to learn that you have concluded to give it to the public.'

Boston, Nov. 1832.

ELLA OF GARVELOCH.

This day published, by L. C. BOWLES, 362 Washington Street, "*Ella of Garveloch;*" by Harriet Martineau: being No. V. of 'Illustrations of Political Economy.'

From the London Spectator.

"Ella of Garveloch is a tale of *rent;* a far more amusing and interesting story than is usually told of *love.* But love there is also—love, and incident, and character, and scenery, drawn as closely to the life and spirit as if there had been no such thing as political economy in the world. In science, none of the Illustrations have been sounder; in story and interest, we think Ella of Garveloch beats all its predecessors. The character of the idiot Archie is inspiration—it is genius; the Wizzard of the North himself might have been proud of this conception. The character of Ella is as beautiful and strongly marked as any thing in the most popular romance."

In Press,—No. VI. "Weal and Woe in Garveloch." Nov 17.

NEW BOOKS

EXCITEMENT, or a book to induce young persons to read,—containing, Remarkable Appearances in Nature, Signal Preservations, &c. 'Illustrations of Political Economy,' No 5. YOUNG MAN'S OWN BOOK. Young Lady's Own Book. CHILDHOOD. Calmet's DICTIONARY OF THE BIBLE, a new edition, revised and enlarged. For sale by

S. G. SIMPKINS,
Nov. 17. Court Street.

BLANKETS, TABLE CLOTHS, CANTON AND COTTON FLANNELS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH MERINOS, ETC.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington Street, has just received,

2 bales London Blankets of superior quality and various prices.
1 case Flax, Purple, Red, Blue, &c. colored Irish Table Cloths, of sizes from 6-4 to 12-4.
1 case Brown and Bleached Canton Flannels, of superior quality, for Ladies' and Children's wear, which will be sold for what they cost in Canton.
3 cases Imitation Canton or Cotton Flannels, Brown and Bleached, from 12 1-2 to 25 cts.
1 bale Yellow Flannels in remnants, very cheap.
1 bale 6-4 Fine White Flannels.
Bales of Green, Red, Yellow, Orange, and White Flannels.
Bales of Russia Diaper of superior quality, Captain's adventure.
Bales of Russia Crash from 6 1-4 to 12 1-2 cts.
French and English 6-4 Merinos, various colors.
2 pieces very superior Claret and Quaker Drab Thibet Cloth Nov. 17.

TO LET, *and Rent received in Board.*

A Brick House at the corner of Beach Street and Newton Place. Board will be wanted for six or seven young Gentlemen. Possession given the first of December. For further particulars, inquire of

ELIAB STONE BREWER.
No. 414 Washington Street,
Nov. 17. South End.

LIBERAL PREACHER,

For November, 1832.

This day published at the *Christian Register Office,* No. 3 School Street, "The Liberal Preacher, for November, 1832.—New Series, Vol. II. No. 11, Containing a Sermon by Rev. James Walker, of Charlestown. *Subject,*—"Moral Temperance;" from 2 Peter i. 5, 6. Also, a Sermon by Rev. Mellish I. Motte, of Boston. *Subject,*—"Obedience the way to Belief;" from John vii. 17. Nov. 5.

MY RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE, AT MY NATIVE HOME.

Just published at the Depository, 141 Washington Street, Tract No. 65, of the first series of the American Unitarian Association—for *November*—entitled "My Religious Experience at my Native Home. By Warren Burton." pp. 32. Price 5 cents.

Nov. 3. CHARLES BOWEN.

NEW BOOK FOR CHILDREN.

"Annette Warrington."

This day published by BENJ. H. GREENE, at the Sunday School Depository, 124 Washington Street, "Annette Warrington," an Original Work. This is the first of the series advertised a few weeks since in the Register. It contains about 300 pages and is embellished with a fine copperplate engraving.

Also, just published, "Brooke and Brooke Farm," by Miss H. Martineau. 200 pages.—"The Young Christian," about 300 pages.—"Cheering Views of Man and Providence," by Rev. Warren Burton. 264 pages. 3t. Oct. 17.

LOCKE ON THE EPISTLES.

For Sale at this Office, 'Locke's Paraphrase and Notes on the Epistles of St Paul.'

SELECTED POETRY.

[From the Caledonian Mercury.]

ON THE DEATH OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Harp of the North! the mighty hand
That swept thy chords with matchles skill
Is powerless now—the enchanter's wand
Is broken—and his heart is still.
Thy minstrel sings in realms above
The triumphs of redeeming love.

Land of the mountain and the flood—
Land of his sires he loved so well,
From lordly hall to cottage rude,
Ah! who will now thy glories tell,
Or cast a wizard's spell o'er thee,
O'er hill and lake—o'er tower and tree?

His fame requires no sculptured stone,
No "storied urn" to tell his glory;
His monument is "Marmion"—
His name's enshrined in deathless story:
Heroes and kings may be forgot,
But ne'er the mighty name of Scott!

The cold earth claims the mouldering clay;
But mortal fetters cannot bind,
Nor give to dust and dull decay
The triumphs of immortal mind;
And while we mourn for him that's gone,
His better part is still our own.

His spirit breathes o'er blood and fell,
By mountain, valley, wood, and stream,
And hallows many a Highland dell,
Where lingering fancy loves to dream,
And listen to the melting strain
That flows from white-haired Allan-Bane.

His was the high creative power—
The secret charm that Shakspeare knew;
Nature's best gift and richest flower,
By many sought, but found by few—
Revealing in his pictured page
The manners of a former age.

The belted knight on war-steed bounding,
With nodding plume and kindling glance,
And banners waving—trumpets sounding—
The pomp and pride of old romance—
Start into life beneath his pen
In all their glowing tints again.

Of lady-love and father-land
His high-toned harp would deeply thrill;
The generous heart—the open hand—
He sung with all the poet's skill,
Who felt their force and best could tell
Emotions that he knew so well.

To Abbotsford, his much loved home,
He came from foreign lands to die;
In his own Scotland sought a tomb,
And heaved at home his latest sigh.
The peasant points his sacred mound,
And treads on consecrated ground!

Harp of the North, thy tones are mute!
The mountain breeze is o'er thee sighing,
Like the low murmuring of a lute
That sorrows for the dead or dying!
The hand that waked thy noblest strain
Will never rouse those strings again.

[From Blackwood's Magazine.]

THE STREAM SET FREE.

BY MRS HEMANS.

Flow on, rejoice, make music,
Bright living stream set free!
The troubled haunts of care and strife
Were not for thee.

The woodland is thy bounty,
Thou art all its own again;
The wild birds are thy kindred race,
That fear no chain!

Flow on, rejoice, make music
Unto the glistening leaves!
Thou, the beloved of balmy winds
And golden eves.

Once more the holy starlight
Sleeps calm upon thy breast,
Whose brightness bears no token more
Of man's unrest.

Flow, and let free-born music
Flow thy wavy line,
While the stock-dove's lingering, loving voice
Comes blent with thine.

And the green reeds quivering o'er thee,
Strings of the forest lyre,
All filled with answering spirit sounds,
In joy respire.

Yet midst thy song of gladness,
Oh! keep one pitying tone
For gentle hearts, that bear to thee
Their sadness lone.

One sound, of all the deepest,
To bring, like healing dew,
A sense that Nature ne'er forsakes
The meek and true.

There, *there* roll on, make music,
Thou stream, thou glad and free!
The shadows of all glorious flowers
Be set in thee!

MISCELLANEOUS.

[From the 'Library of Enterteining Knowledge.'

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.—NO. XXXVI.

ROBERT BOYLE.

Perhaps, the best example we can adduce of the manner in which wealth may be made subservient by its possessor, not only to the acquisition of knowledge, but also to its diffusion and improvement, is that of the celebrated Robert Boyle. He was born at Lismore, in Ireland, in 1627, and was the seventh and youngest son of Richard, Earl of Cork, commonly called the Great Earl. The first advantage which he derived from the wealth and station of his father, was an excellent education. After having enjoyed the instructions of a domestic tutor, he was sent, at an early age, to Eton. But his inclination, from the first, seems to have led him to the study of things, rather than of words. He remained at Eton only four years, 'in the last of which,' according to his own statement, in an account which he has given us of his early life, 'he forgot much of that Latin he had got, for he was so addicted to more solid parts of knowledge, that he hated the study of bare words naturally, as something that relished too much of pedantry, to consort with his dispositions and designs.' In reference to what is here insinuated, in disparagement of the study of languages merely as such, we may just remark that the observation is, perhaps, not quite so profound as it is plausible. The agreeable or the graceful is plainly also useful. The study of language and style, therefore, cannot with any propriety, be denounced as a mere waste of time; but, on the contrary, is well fitted to become to the mind a source both of enjoyment and of power. So great, indeed, is the influence of diction upon the common feelings of mankind, that no literary work, it may be safely asserted, has ever acquired a permanent reputation and popularity, or, in other words, produced any wide and enduring effect which was not distinguished by the graces of its style. Their deficiency, in this respect, has been at least one of the causes of the comparative oblivion into which Mr Boyle's own writings have fallen, and, doubtless, weakened the efficacy of such of them as aimed at anything beyond a bare statement of facts, even in his own day.

On being brought home from Eton, Boyle, who was the father's favorite son, was placed under the care of a neighboring clergymen, who instructed him, he says, 'both with care and civility, soon brought him to renew his first acquaintance with the Roman tongue, and to improve it so far that in that language he could readily enough express himself in prose, and began to be no dull proficient in the poetic strain.' In his eleventh year, he and one of his brothers, were put under the charge of Mr Marcombes, a French gentleman, and sent to travel on the Continent.

Under the guidance of this gentleman, who although not much fitted, apparently, to make his pupils profound scholars, or even to imbue them with a taste for elegant literature was, probably, very well qualified both to direct their powers of observation, and to superintend and assist the general growth of their minds at this early age, the two brothers passed through France to Geneva, where they continued sometime studying rhetoric, logic, methematics, and political geography, to which were added the accomplishments of fencing and dancing. 'His recreations during his stay at Geneva,' says Mr Boyle of himself, 'were sometimes mall, tenis, (a sport he ever passionately loved,) and, above all, the reading of romances, whose perusal did not only extremely divert him, but (assisted by a total discontinuance of the English tongue,) in a short time taught him a skill in French somewhat unusual to strangers.' The party afterwards set off for Italy; and, after visiting Venice and other places, proceeded to Florence, where they spent the winter.

While residing here, Mr Boyle made himself master of the Italian language. But another acquisition, for which he was indebted to his visit to Florence, probably influenced to a greater extent the then recent astronomical discoveries of Galileo. This great philosopher died in the neighborhood of Florence, in the beginning of the year 1642, while Boyle and his brother were pursuing their studies in that city. The young Englishman, who was himself destined to acquire so high a reputation by his experiments in various departments of physical science, some of them the same which Galileo had cultivated, probably never even beheld his illustrious precursor; but we cannot tell how much of Boyle's love of experimental inquiry, and his ambition to distinguish himself in that field, may have been caught from this, his accidental residence in early life in a place where the renown of Galileo and his discoveries must have been on the lips of all.

Boyle returned to England in 1664. Although he was yet only in his eighteenth year, he seems to have thought that his education had been long enough under the direction of others, and he resolved, therefore, for the future, to be his own instructor. Accordingly, his father being dead, he retired to an estate which had been left to him in Dorsetshire, and gave himself up, we are told, for five years, to the study principally of natural philosophy and chemistry. His literary and moral studies, however, it would appear, were not altogether suspended during this time. In a letter written by him from his retirement, to his old tutor, Mr Marcombes, we find him mentioning, as also among his occupations, the composing of essays in prose and verse, and the study of ethics, 'wherein,' says he, 'of late I have been very conversant, and desirous to call them from the brain down into the breast, and from the school to the house.'

These details do not exhibit to us the ardent lover of knowledge, beset with impediments at every step, in his pursuit of the object on which he has placed his affections, and having little or nothing to sustain him under struggle, except the unconquerable strength of the passion with which his heart is filled. On the contrary, we have here a young man who has enjoyed from his birth upward every facility for the improvement of his mind, and is now surrounded with all the conveniences he could desire, for a life of the most various and excursive study. A happy and enviable lot! Yet by how few of those to whom it has been granted, as well as to him of whom we are now speaking, have its advantages been used as they were by him! The truth is, that if the mind be not in love with knowledge, no mere outward advantages will enable any one to make much progress in the pursuit of it; while with this love for it, all the difficulties which the unkindness of fortune can throw in the way of its acquisition may be overcome.

CHARLES CARROLL, OF CARROLTON.

We copy from the Baltimore American, the following sketch of the life of Mr Carroll, who died in Baltimore, on the 14th inst.

Mr Carroll was born on the 20th of September, 1737, at Annapolis, in this State, and consequently was at the time of his death, in the *ninetysixth* year of his age. He was descended of a highly respectable Irish family, who had emigrated to this country in the reign of William and Mary. At a very early age he was sent to St Omers, to be educated; thence, after a short time, he was removed to Rheims, to the college of Louis Le Grand; and thence to one of the best institutions in France, for the study of civil law. After becoming well versed in this science, he passed over to London, and commenced his term at the Temple for the study of common law. After finishing his studies and his travels, he returned to his native land at the ripe age of twentyseven. At this period the discussions between the mother country and the colonies commenced, and were soon after carried on with great warmth. Mr Carroll did not hesitate, but took side with the lovers of liberty.

He wielded a ready pen, and was soon known as one of the most powerful political writers in Maryland. He foresaw early that an appeal to arms must be made, and boldly recommended preparations.

Early in 1776, he was sent as one of a commission to Canada, to induce the people of that province to join us in opposing the mother country. The disasters which had previously befallen our arms in that quarter rendered the mission ineffectual. He returned in June, 1771, and instantly repaired to the convention of Maryland, of which he was a member, and there, urging them to withdraw the instructions they had given their delegates in Congress, not to vote for independence, at length succeeded. He was appointed a delegate to Congress. On the 16th of July, he presented his credentials to the continental Congress at Philadelphia, and on the second day of August following, subscribed his name to the immortal instrument. He was considered at the time as one of the most fearless men of the age, for he had more to risk, in point of property, than any other man in the whole community, Hancock not excepted. On the first day he entered Congress he was appointed to the Board of War, of which he was an efficient member. During the whole of the war he bore his part with unbated ardor, often being at the same time a member of the convention of his native State and a member of Congress; a double duty, which required great energy and industry to perform; but, so ably did he discharge his duties, that both bodies were satisfied with his attention to each. In 1778, he left Congress, and devoted himself to the councils of his native state. When the Constitution of the United States went into operation, Mr Carroll was elected a Senator from Maryland, and took his seat in the city of New York, at the organization of the government, on the 30th of April, 1789. He was elected a second time to this situation.

In the year 1801, he quitted public life, at the age of *sixtyfour*—and for *thirty years* and upwards, has passed a life of serenity, tranquil happiness and prosperity, till in the fullness of years and honors, the Patriarch has been gathered to his fathers—and the LAST OF THE SIGNERS IS DEAD?

The following reflections on the death of Mr Carroll, by the Editor of the Boston Daily Advertiser, will be read with interest.

There is something affecting in the thought, that the last tie which bound the present generation to that generous company of resolute hearts, who proclaimed the independence of our country, is at length broken. Those who committed to the deep the gallant vessel, freighted with the fortunes of our nation and our race, and who fortunately lived to see her ride triumphantly through many storms, have rested from their labors; and address their fellow citizens no longer in the eloquence of their living virtues. But they may still speak to them with the deep persuasion of their memory and example. It is the noblest characteristic of virtue, that its influences were not designed to perish, but were made to bless other ages than those in which they are displayed. Providence has wisely ordained these to be the great moral instruments, by which others may, if they will, be guided into the same perfect way, and happy will our country be, if the abundant lessons, which may be drawn from the rich treasury of our revolutionary history, shall not be lost or forgotten.

The life of Mr Carroll was not except at one period, an eventful one; but there is a moral dignity in the part which he acted at the opening of the revolution, which cannot fail to be admired, while virtue shall be reverenced among men. He was born to a great inheritance; educated in all the learning and accomplishments which foreign institutions were at that time able to bestow; and he was one of the last persons, certainly, who, from their position and circumstances, would be deemed likely to embark in any perilous and doubtful enterprise; in which success could be attended with no personal advantage, and failure would involve the destruction of all his fortunes. When the hour of trial came, no man laid the sacrifice upon his country's altar with more willing self-devotion, than he. The principles of his patriotism had nothing in them of that wild and reckless enthusiasm, which takes no thought of consequences. It was in the full and undisguised view of those consequences, with a calm and deliberate examination of what might follow, that he subscribed his name to the Declaration of Independence, and pledged his life, his fortune, and his honor to that high and holy cause. If history has no nobler example of patriotic virtue to shew, than that which was then exhibited by him, and those who acted with him, it has at the same time no example of a nobler reward than most of them were permitted to receive, before they fell asleep. That reward was the affectionate and reverential regard of millions of their fellow-citizens, who rose up to call them blessed. If they can still be supposed sensible to what passes here, we trust that they will receive a still higher recompense, in the knowledge that the rich inheritance of their character and principles shall continue to be honored, and to prevail among those to whom it has been transmitted.

EMIGRANTS TO LIBERIA.

The 'African Repository' gives an account of the recent emigration to Liberia, of a company of slaves from the Valley of the Mississippi. A majority of them,—'slaves of remarkably good character.'—were manumitted for the purpose, including eleven belonging to Mr Breckenridge, of Kentucky, who, we are informed, sent with them a considerable sum of money to be expended for their benefit. The following more particular statement, with the accompanying remarks, will be read with interest,

'When,' says Mr Finley, 'the vessel unloosed from her moorings to put to sea, she was visited by several friends and strangers, whom benevolence or curiosity attracted to witness the departure of the emigrants. They were very cheerful, smiling gaily at the prospect before them. A hymn was sung, in which the officers and crew, emigrants, and visitors, mingled their voices in unfeigned solemnity. After which, Rev. Mr Donans made an affectionate and pertinent address, and invoked on them the blessings of Almighty God. When we extended them the parting hand and bade them adieu forever, they seemed overcome by a sense of our kindness, and burst into tears. Thus departed, accompanied by the sympathies and prayers of the patriot and the Christian, the first expedition of emigrants to Liberia, from the Valley of the Mississippi, and the port of New Orleans.'

Some of these were perhaps native Africans, all doubtless knew very well where they were going, and had they no joy in liberty, nogratitude, nor hope, nor human love? Heard they never by day, nor dreamed by night, of the golden-rivered land of the plantain? Or felt they less keenly than we should feel, the common desire of our race, to breathe away lingering life in the vales of our infancy, and to slumber in death with the bones of buried ancestors around us? Not such was the opinion of Mungo Park. 'The poor negro,' said he, 'feels this desire in its full force. No water is sweet to him, but what is drawn from his own well, and no tree has so cool and pleasant a shade as the tabba-tree of his own hamlet. When war compels him to leave the delightful spot where he first drew breath, and to seek safety in some other kingdom, the time is spent in talking of the country of his ancestors, and no sooner is peace restored, than he turns his back on the land of strangers, hastens to rebuild his fallen walls, and exults to see the smoke ascend from his native village.'

And who can enjoy, more than the philanthropist of the West and South, this sweetest happiness of giving happiness to others? Who can tell better than they, what freedom is, and what the soul's yearning may be over the loss of that holy boon? God speed them in this god-like enterprise. God speed them to make a freeman of the slave and a citizen of the freeman, and to send him back to the shores of his own radiant and verdurous land. The skies shall smile upon them, and the soil shall be sacred soil. There let them lay the foundation of an empire, in silence and in peace. Ages hence, it may still stand, a monument of praise to this, immortal and beautiful as the stars. Even then, though their own proud republic should live but in history, it may still be at least an asylum, where he that has wandered and wept from his childhood, shall again exult in the smoke of his village, and again

> —— 'Shall drink at noon
> The palm's rich nectar, and lie down at eve
> In the green pastures of remembered days,
> And walk,—to wander and to weep no more,—
> On Congo's mountain coast, or Gambia's golden shore.'

WOMAN.

> "When pain and anguish wring the brow,
> A ministering angel thou."

Dr Mead concludes a letter to the editors of a New York paper, in which he gives a detailed account of the death by cholera of ten persons, all members of one family, with the following tribute to love, charity, and devotedness of woman:—"When the inmates fled from danger, there were some who remained; and it was female courage and benevolence, that kept them in this place of pestilence, instead of seeking ease and safety in the dwellings of health and cheerfulness. At the early and late hour might be seen the messenger of kindness passing from room to room, administering aid to the sick, and comfort and consolation to the dying."

ANTIQUITY OF JUDGES GOING CIRCUIT.

It is not, perhaps, generally known, at how very remote a period this practice prevailed; but on consulting 1 Samuel vii. 15, we find this extraordinary confirmation:—"And he (Samuel) went from year to year in circuit to Bethel, and Gilgal, and Mizpeh, and judged Israel in all those places."

AN INQUIRY,
Into the Doctrine of the *Two Natures* of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. By Rev. JASON WHITMAN.
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MONTHLY REPOSITORY,
AND
UNITARIAN CHRONICLE.—FOR SEPTEMBER.
Just received by L. C. BOWLES, 362 Washington street.

CONTENTS.

Prison Discipline. Publications of the Polish Literary Society. Goethe's Works,—No IV. Mirabeau's Letters,—during his residence in England. Atonement, or At-one-ment. Rajah Rammohun Roy on the Government and Religion of India. To the Summer Wind. On the connexion between Party and Religion,—Art. II. On the Intellectual Influences of Christianity. Notices of France,—No I. Nature. A Political and Social Anomoly.

Critical Notices.—Babbage on the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures. The Mysticism of Plato, or Sincerity rested on Reality. Ferrall's Ramble of Six Thousand Miles through the United States of America. James's History of Charlemange. Roscommon's Letters for the Press. The Reformer. Dyke's Advice to Emigrants. Doyle's Hints on Emigration to Upper Canada. The Conversational Method of Teaching Languages; or, the Systems of Hamilton and Jacotot Improved. Nov. 10.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.
This day published by J. T. & E. BUCKINGHAM, No. XVII. of the NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE, for November, 1832.

CONTENTS.

ORIGINAL PAPERS. Thoughts on True Epicurism. The Dead Set. Yankeeism. House of Reformation. Horace in Boston. Romance and Reality. Boston Notions. Fools. Conversation with a Lizard. Meditations in a Barber's Shop—No. 3. Leaves torn out of a Scrap Book. Book Divination. Cattle Shows and Conventions, and Other Matters. Sonnet.

MONTHLY RECORD. *Politics and Statistics*—United States, South Carolina, Vermont.

Literary Notices.—Two Years and a Half in the Navy: or Journal of a Cruise in the Mediterranean and Levant, &c—by E. C. Wines. The Heidenmauer; or the Benedictines, a Legend of the Rhine, by the Author of the "Prairie," &c. Westward Ho!—a Tale, by the Author of the "Dutchman's Fireside," &c. The Token and Atlantic Souvenir—A Christmas and New Year's Present; Edited by S. G. Goodrich, 1833. The Pearl; or Affection's Gift, 1833. The Characteristics and Claims of the Age in which we live; an Oration pronounced at Dartmouth College, before the New Hompshire Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by George Kent. An Address, Introductory to the Franklin Lectures, in Boston, November 14, 1831, by Edward Everett. Illustrations of Phrenology; Edited by George H. Calvert.

Miscellanies.—Natural Philosophy; Marshall's Pillar.

Obituary Notices.
Our File.
Literary Intelligence.

THE LADIES' MAGAZINE AND LITERARY GAZETTE, Edited by MRS SARAH J. HALE. No. 11. Vol. V. Just published by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, No. 133 Washington Street.

CONTENTS.

Original Miscellany. The Plate; The Common Place Book of an Octogenarian, No. 1; A Peep through Time's Telescope; Early Studies of Madame Dacier; Sacred Scenes, No. 2,—The First Storm: How ought Woman to be educated, (selected); A Chapter to be Read.

Original Poetry. Stanzas written in the Autumn; The Common Place Book of an Octogenarian, No. 2.

Literary Notices. James H. Wilder's Oration; The young Christian, or a Familiar Illustration of Christian Duty; Female Education in Spain; Westward Ho! A Tale; Lectures, &c.

To Correspondents. Nov. 15.

WORCESTER ON THE ATONEMENT.
A few copies of this valuable and very satisfactory treatise, on a subject of great interest with the religious public, may be obtained at the Office of the Christian Register. Nov. 17.

NEW BOOKS.
Preparing for publication BIBLE HISTORIES, for Children, with fifteen fine wood engravings. It is the design of this volume, to set forth the leading characters and events of the Bible, in the form of single stories, which may be, at once attractive to children, and impress upon their minds the most striking lessons of virtue and moral beauty recorded in the sacred volume. It will be printed with neatness, and illustrated with fine wood engravings from very beautiful designs. It is directed to Parents, conductors of Sunday and other schools, as a most desirable book for the young.

In Press, and will be shortly published, STORIES ABOUT BOSTON, by Robin Carver, with numerous engravings on wood. This work will be issued in a style that will make it very suitable for a Christmas and New Years' Present. Among the cuts are a "View of Boston," "Governor Winthrop and the Indians," "Samoset and the Pilgrims," "Fifth of March Massacre," "Liberty Tree," "A Man in the Stocks," "Trinity Church," "Tremont House," with many others. It contains a connected account of the City, with numerous revolutionary adventures and anecdotes of Winthrop, Sir William Phips, James Otis, Hancock, Samuel Adams, &c. &c. It has been the aim of the writer to combine as much as possible, instruction with amusement, and to relate such events as must always be interesting to American children.

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